THE REBELLION.

VIEWS OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

His Promise to Draw His Sword in Defence of Virginia Alone.

The Doctrine of State Rights Surrendered with the War.

The Significance of the Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The South Anxious for Peace Two Years Ago.

GENERAL LEE A NATIONAL MAN.

THE SOUTH NOT YET CONQUERED.

Condemnation of the Assassination of President Lincoln.

The South Never Half in Earnest in the War.

EIPATRIATION SCHEMES.

THE SOUTH AND SLAVERY.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

LEE'S DESIGNS FOR THE FUTURE.

RICHMOND, Va., April 24, 1865.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE. In order, if possible, to get some clear light for the solution of the new complications growing out of the murder of President Lincoln, I yesterday sought and obtained an interview with that distinguished soldier and leader of the rebel armies, General Robert E. Lee, and was permitted to draw out his views on the very important questions suggested. It is proper to say that my seception was everything that could be expected from a gentleman who has always been considered a type of the once famous chivalry, and, I had almost said, nobility of Virginia. Pen and ink sketches of General Lee have be a so numerously made of late, by newspaper writers, that any attempt at this time by me in that direction would be a work of supererogation. I may simply say, that the firm step, the clear voice, the bright, dog countenance, the quick intelligence, the upright form and the active manner of the General very strongly belie the portraitures of him which are s All the vigor and animation and ability of ripe manhood are prominently conspicuous in his bear-ing. His venerable white hair and beard simply inspire respect for the mature ideas and deliberate expressions that come from this conspicuous rebel leader, but in no wise convey an impression of decay or old age.

ISTRODUCTION.

It was certainly embarrassing to me, on introducing ject of my visit, to say that I intended to lay his political views before the public as his military career had already been. His reply—"I am a paroled prisoner" -at once appealed to my sympathy. A frank, generous man, how far may I properly question him without touch ing upon his views of honor in reference to his parole? But when he added, "I have never been a politician, and know but little of political leaders; I am a soldier, I felt easier. I assured him that I had no desire to offend ! his sensibility, or tempt him to violate any presumable obligation under his parole; but that, being prominent ly id natified with the rebellion, his views on the questi as arising out of that rebellion would be of great interes t at

stion that ensued with any approach to exactness, no notes having been taken, and it will not a therefore, be stopics, as I understood him to express aimself.

GENERAL LEE, VIRGINIA AND THE RESELLON.

bile sensibility, or temps him to violate any presentable obligation under his procele, but that, been promiser all principles of the profession of the procession of the procession of the procession of the procession of the resulting and the procession of the resulting and the country, and with the view only calculated and the country, and with the view only calculated and the country, and with the view only calculated and the country, and with the view only calculated and the country, and and contained in the country and the country an

unsettled. It has remained so unsettled until the present This war is destined to set it at rest. It is unfor timate that it was not settled at the outset; but as it was not settled then, and had to be settled at some time, the war raised on this issue cannot be considered treason. If the South is forced to submission in this contest, it of course can only be looked upon as the triumph of fede-ral power over State rights, and the forced annihilation of the latter.

With reference to the war in the abstract, the General declared it as his honest belief that peace was practica-ble two years ago, and has been practicable from that time to the present day whenever the general govern ment should see fit to seek it, giving any reasons bic chance for the country to escape the consequences which the exasperated North seemed determined to impose. The South has, during all this time, been ready and anxious for peace. They have been looking for some Union. They were not prepared, nor are they yet, to come and beg for terms; but were ready to accept any fair and honorable terms, their own political views being considered. The question of slavery did not lay in the way at all. The best men of the South have long been anxious to do away with this institution, and were quite willing to-day to see it abolished. They consider slavery forever dead. But with them, in relation to this sup-ject, the question has ever been, "What will you do with the freed people?" That is the serious question to-day, and one that cannot be winked at. It must be met practically and treated intelligently. The negroes must be disposed of, and if their disposition can be marked out, the matter of freeing them is at once settled. But unless some humane course is adopted wrong and injustice to the whole negro race in setting them free. And it is only this consideration that has led the wisdom, intelligence and Christianity of the South to support and defend the institution up to this time.

The conversation then turned into other channels, and finally touched upon the prospects of peace. And here a very noticeable form of expression was used by the Gene ral. In speaking of the probable course of the adminis-"if we do" so and so. I immediately called his attention to the expression, and sought an explanation of the sense in which he used the pronoun "we," but obtained none other than a marked repetition of it. It was noticeable throughout the entire interview that in no single instance did he speak of the Southern confederacy, nor of the Yankees nor the rebels. He frequently alluded to the country, and expressed most earnestly his solicitude for its restoration to peace and tranquillity, cautiously avoiding any expression that would imply the possibility of its disintegration. THE SOUTH NOT YET CONQUERED.

Throughout all the conversation he manifested an earnest desire that such counsels should prevail and such policies be pursued as would conduce to an immediate peace, implying in his remarks that peace was now at our option. But he was particular to say that, should arbitrary or vindictive or revengeful policies be adopted, the end was not yet. There yet remained a great deal of vitality and strength in the South. There were undeveloped resources and hitherto unavailable sources of strength, which harsh measures on our part would call into action; and that the South could protract the struggle for an indefinite period. We might, it was true, destroy all that remained of the country east of the Mississippi river by a lavish expenditure of men and means; but then we would be required to fight on the other side of that river, and, after sudduing them there, we would be compelled to follow them into Mexico, and thus the struggle would be prolonged until the whole country would be impoverished and ruined.

Mexico, and thus the struggle would be prolonged until the whole country would be impoverished and ruined. And this we would be compelled to do if extermination, confiscation and general annihilation and destruction are to be our policy. For if a people are to be destroyed they will self their lives as dearly as possible. CONDENATION OF THE ASSASHATION OF PRISTERS LINCOLN.

The assassination of the President was then spoken of. The General considered this event in itself one of the most deplorable that could have occurred. As a crime it was unexampled and beyond excertation. It was a crime the was unexampled and beyond excertation. It was a crime the was unexampled and beyond excertation, the was a crime the was unexampled and beyond excertation. It was a crime to the proposition of the most deplorable that could have occurred. As a crime it was unexampled and beyond excertation. South, but, from his intimate acquisitence with the leading men of the South, he was confident there was not one of them who would sanction or approve it. The scheme was wholly unknown in the South before its execution, and would never have received the slightest execution, and would never have received the slightest execution, and would never have received the slightest execution, at this point, to a notice that hed been printed in the Northern papars, purporting to have been taken from a paper published in the interior of the South, proposing, for the sum of one million of dollars, to undertake the assassination of the President and his Cabinet. The General affirmed that his had never seen nor heard of such a proposition, nor did he believe it had ever be a printed in the South; though if it had, it had been permitted merely as the whim or some crazy person that could possibly amount to nothing. Such a crime was an anomoly in the history of our country, and we had yet before its perpetration to learn that it was possible of either earnest conception or actual excention.

The fourth fixter mark in earnest in thiswar. It cannot attempt

to translate this remark

emancipated. The General said this was a mistake. As executor of the will he was required to emancipate these slaves at a certain time. That time had not arrived when the war broke out. It did arrive one or two years afterwards. At that time he could not get to the courts of the county in which Ariington is located to take out the emancipation papers as prescribed by law. But he did take out papers from the Supreme Court of the State in this city, liberating them all, and they are so recorded in the records of that court. He sent word of their freedom to the negroes at Arlington, and the necessary papers were sent to those at the White House, and to all others that could be reached, and they were all thus liberated together with a number who were either the General' or Mrs. Lee's private property.

OBITUARY.

Valentine Mott. M. D., Li. D.

This venerable gentleman, one of the most celebrates of the disciples of the illustrious Sir Astley Cooper, died at his residence in Gramercy Park, on Wednesday even-ing, April 26. He was born at Glen Cove, Long Island, sprang from the parentage of a wealthy English gentle-man, who established his residence on Long Island as early as 1867, and was mentioned in the old record of the Young Mott was early placed under the tuition of Mr.

George and Mr. Davis, at Newtown, Long Island, where the age of eighteen he commenced the study of medi-cine, in the office of Dr. Valentine Seaman, a kinsman Soon after he graduated at Columbia College, after which, in November, 1806, he visited London, and en-tered Guy's Hospital as a pupil to Sir Astley Cooper. The in young Mott a desire to emulate the skill of his tutor m young not a desire to emulate the skill of his tutor. His genius and inclinations soon attracted the special attention of his master, and between the matured greatness of Sir Astley and the expanding abilities of young Mott there was thus established a reciprocation of admiration which terminated only in death. Mott remained at Guy's about two years. Having there laid the condition of his representation of the statement of th foundation of his subsequent success, he visited Edinburg, where he attended a course of lectures, after which he returned to London and resumed his attend ance upon the lectures at Guy's and St. Thomas hospitals. It was his original design to complete his carriculum at Paris, but the interdiction of intercourse between the Paris, but the interdiction of intercourse between the two countries, despite all necessary passports and private letters in his possession, compelled him to abandon the project, and he returned to this country in the fall of 1809. Upon his arrival he immediately commenced the practice of his profession in the city of New York. In the fall of 1810 he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy to the late distinguished Dr. Wright Post, who was Professor of Anatomy and Survery in Columbia College, and in the spring of 1811 he was elected Professor of Surgery. When entrusted with this important position he was not quite twenty-six years old. In 1814 Columbia College (medical department) was merged into the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Mott was retained in the surgical chair. In that year he was appointed Surgeon to the New York Hospital—a position which he held for some years. In 1826 he was Professor of Surgery in Rutsers College. Subsequently we find him again Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. During this extended career Dr. Mott performed some of the most remarkable operations known in the history of surgery. His first great achievement was in 1816, when he successfully performed an amputation at the hip joint. In 1818 he performed the difficult and delicate operation of placing a ligature around the bracheosephalic trunk or arteria innominate, only two inches from the heart, for aneurism of the right subchavian artery. This was the first operation of the kind in history, and the patient lived twenty-six days after. When Sir Astley Cooper heard of this wonderful achievement of his pupil, he remarked, "I would rather be the author of that one operation than of all I have ever originated." This great triunsplants since been imitated only by the first surgeons of the world.

His operations on the great arteries were unparalleled.

world.

His operations on the great arteries were unparalleled in the annals of surgery. He tied the common carotid forty-six times, the subclavian seven times—every one of them successful; the external leas seven times—four successful—and the femoral fifty-two times; cut for stone one hundred and sixty-five times, and amputated nearly one thousand limbs. In 1827 he tied the primitive fleas artery. It was the first time this operation was performed in any country, and was perfectly successful. The subject of it, in 1826, was still living, his life then having been extended nearly thirty years. From 1818 to 1824 Dr. Mott performed a variety of original operations on the jaws, both upper and lower, which mark a distinct era in the annals of surject, on the lower jaw he has performed sixteen capital operations—in four instances removing the bone at its tempore maxiliary articulation. On the 17th of June, 1827, he extirated the most formidable undertaking in captory. This operation originated with him, and has been performed but twice since—once by Warren, of Boston, and once by Travers, of London. The subject, a distinguished elergyman of the South, was still living a few years before the rebellion.

In 1824 Dr. Mott visited Europe for relief from his ar-His operations on the great arteries were unparalleled the annals of surgery. He tied the common carotid

of London. The subject, a distinguished elergyman of the South, was still living a few years before the rebellion.

In 1824 Dr. Mott visited Europe-for relief from his arduous labor, renatsing seven years. In 1841, immediately after his return to this country, be associated himself with Professors Pattison and Revere, then of Philadelphia, and Paine. Drapps and Bedford, in founding the University Medical College of New York. The first winter it opened with three hundred studints, by far the largest class ever imaggurating any medical college in this or any other country. To the great name of Dr. Mott, more than to any other influence, was this extraordinary success mainly due. This college was the idol of his heart, and he held its Presidency and Professorship of Surgery till 1849, when he retired from both. The effect of the Dector's retirement was so severely felt that in 1841 he till 1849, when he retired from both. The effect of the Dector's retirement was so severely felt that in 1851 he resumed his connection with the college and filled the honorable post of Emeritus Professor of Surgery. So important was the name of Mott to the vitality of this institution, that, out of the city of New York, it was ay the profession, offeser than otherwise, designated as "Mott's School," in contradistinction to the other two stitution, that, out of the city of New York, it was by the protestion, oftener than otherwise, designated as "Mott's School," in contradistinction to the other two medical colleges. It. Nott (with 1978. Stevens and Iscae Wood) was one of the projectors of the New York Academy of Medicine, in which he held the position of President. In 1856 he was senior Consulting Surgeon to the City, to Bellevue, to St. Vincent's, to the Jews' and to the Woman's Heepitals. During his life he had conferred upon him more homarary distinctions than any other medical ordering. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Recepts of the University of the State of New York in 1849. Besides being an Honorary Fellow of the medical societies of the States of New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jerzey, Louisiana, &c., he was Foreign Associate of the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris, a distinction held at the time by but one man in Great Britain (Marshall Hail), and one in America (Mott). He was also Bonorary Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physiciana of Ireland, Fillow of the Royal Medical Society of Drussels, and of Athens, of the Chirergical Society of Drussels, and of Athens, of the Chirergical Society of Paris, and he was Knight of the Fourth Order of the Medical College of Physicians of Ireland was founded in 1646, and during the last two centuries at has conferred Honorary Fellowship but about twenty times, and one of these was upon our illustrious Mott. Dr. Mott's "Velpeau's Operative Surgery," his "Travels in the East," and his various surgical papers contributed to our periodical medical literature for the last forty years, are enduring monuments of his capacity as a writer. His greatest merits were in operative surgery. He never made a mistake in his life, and successfully performed more of the higher operations than any other one man.

The loss of Dr. Mott to medical and surgical science and art will be severely felt. At the time of his death he unquestionably stood in America at the head of his profession,

Meeting of the Academy of Medicine. At a special meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine last evening for the purpose of taking action concerning the death of its late President, Dr. Valentine Mott, the following committee was appointed, viz:-Drs Post, Delafield, Griscom, Buck, Flint, Isaac Wood and J. W. Draper, who reported the following resolutions,

W. Draper, who reported the following resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. Stevene, and after remarks by Drs. Delafield, Stevene, J. R. Wood, Hamilton, J. M. Smith, Isaac Wood, Griscom, E. T. Elliott and Hewett, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Academy, in assembling to do honor to the memory of Dr. Valentine Nott, who has just passed away in a ripe old age, recognize the fact that since is first organization, no member has been taken from among them who has alled a larger agace in public estimation, as a physician and surgeon, than their decreased associate and late honored Pracident.

Resolved, that our common country has reason to charish the memory of Dr. Mott, not only as the greatest surgeon ever produced in America, but as one who has taken rank with the first of this century in any part of the world; as one whose reputation was, indeed, world-wide, and whose reputation was, indeed, world-wide, and whose regulation was indeed, world-wide and whose followed. That this Academy are decay sensible of the

dame is known and revered wherever our profession are found.

Resolved, That this Academy are deeply sensible of the delia of gardinde our profession owes to our late associate, from the legacy be has left us, of great improvements in surgical science and art. Improvements by which, without them, giral science and art. Improvements by which, without them, must have been lost, and which, is all future time, will be recognized as among the greatest achievements performed by any of its members.

Resolved, That, as it is not possible in this manner to tradity our sense of the high character of Dr. Movr as a chizen as well as a surgion, we will appoint one of our members to pronounce an enloy on the decession, and make a more fitting and coduring memorial of his character and virtues, and that at the meeting of the academy held for the purpose clizens generally be invited to attend.

and can't held for the purpose different generally be invited to attend.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our warmest sympathies for the bereavement they have suffered, but hope and trust that, conscious as they repair to that although the head of their family has been taken from them, he has finded up the tell measure of an useful and well spent life they have all the consectation possible in their affection.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body, and that we invite the surgeons of the army and many, and the members of our profession generally in this city and its victility, to unite with us in paying this last tribute of respect to the memory of our lamented colleague.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the delity papers.

The Academy of Medicine, the 'arregons of the army and navy, and the profession generally, will meet for the purpose of attending the 'tuneral at Dr. Craby's church, Fourth avenue, corner, of Twenty-second street at one o'clock precisely.

THE EMPIRE OF MEXICO.

Important Debate in the French Legislature.

SPEECH OF THE MINISTER OF STATE.

The Views of the Government on the Question.

The French Army Not to be Withdrawn.

VIOLENCE OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY, &c..

The legislative body met yesterday (April 14), M. Schneider in the chair.

M. Rouher, Minister of State, and the other govern-M. Rouner, minister of State, and the other govern-ment commissioners were present.

The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the address (the part under consideration being para-graph 16, relating to Mexico, on which an amendment had been presented, disapproving of the French expedi-tion and calling for the immediate return of the troops). A number of speeches for and against were made, and Mr. Rouher closed the debate with the following re-marks:

M. Rourse.—The government does not come to ask the Chamber for a vote of considence, but for a sincere, enlightened and deilberate judgment on the events in Mexico. To facilitate such a judgment will give a plain statement of the facts. M. Picard has unjustly complained of the silence of the government on the Mexican question, seeing that the Moniture publishes every fortunght an accurate account of the militarry, administrative and financial situation of Mexico. M. Picard's repreach is, therefore, unfounded. I will first show the state of Mexico before the expedition, what the Emperor Maximilian has done, and what dottes the present situation imposes on us, after which I will discuss the meaning of the paragraph in the address, and that of the amendment. Before the French intervention, Mexico was a prey to the most detestable anarchy, the result of fifty years of disorder, revolution and civil war. Such was the painful contrast which Mexico offered, between the great natural advantages with which God had endowed it, and the anarchical conduct of the governing classes. Order, industry and patriotism were only to be found among the long oppressed Indian population. There was no security for the industry of the natives or even of foreigners. Hence are also the paragraph in the active of the maxima of inhabitants? The country and, that is the state of Mexico under the govern subjects. What is the state of Mexico under the govern subjects. What is the state of Mexico under the govern subjects. What is the state of Mexico under the govern subjects. What is the state of Mexico under the govern subjects. What is the state of Mexico under the govern subjects. What is the state of Mexico under the govern subjects. What is the state of Mexico when the subjects when the subjects of the province, which may be a failed to the through the subjects. What is the state of Mexico when the subjects of the province of the north and south are only partially so. Thereof the province and the subject of the province of the province in

mer, it appears to me that the information given by M. Corta is cufficient to reassure the Chamber. He has shown us that under the Spanish administration the contributions reached one hundred millions—fifty of which were appropriated by the Spaniards. In 1846 the Americans were in possession of all the Mexican ports, and the customs were found to bring in eighty or ninety millions. There is also the revenue from the mines, the land tax and the tobacco crops. A single redicction ought to convince the Chamber of the extallity of the country, and during the wars the taxes were infinitely heavier than in the present day. A general just returned from Mexico gave me this reply to my inquiry about its resources:—"The country has paid three handred millions of taxes annually during fifty years." If that be the case, gentlemen, may we not assume that the re-establishment of order will emble us to levy one kundred and fifty millions per annual,—(adhesion)—and that order will be found in the administration of the Emperor Maximilian which will give serious guarantees to any subscribers of a loan. Nor is there any question of responsibility, either direct or moral, on the part of the French government; we decline it sitogether, and merely submit the facts of the case to the judgment of the public.

M. J. Favas—Who is to control the operation?

peror Maximilian which will give stricts guarantees to any subscribers of a loan. Nor is there any question of responsibility, either direct or moral, on the part of the French government; we decline it aitogether, and merely submit the facts of the case to the judgment of the public.

M. J. Pavis.—Who is to control the operation?

M. Rochise—The capitalists themselves, who understand their own interests and will take care not to risk their funds in random speculations. It is indeed certain that if they have any belief in the allegations of M. Picard they will not lend their money. But I am about to reassure the homorable member and his friends, their minds may be at one, as the bean is already contracted. Signs of satisfaction.) At this mement it a signed by the chief houses of France and England. I received the news on entering this chamber. (Applease.) I now come to the second charge—that of a breach of our engagements. But what did we really promise? In January of last year we stated that the French troops would not remain indefinitely in Mexico, but he recalled according to circumstances, and we expressed a hope that not less than ten thousand men might be withdrawn before the close of the year. Now, what has happened? We admit that the force recalled according to circumstances, and we expressed a hope that not less than ten thousand men might be withdrawn before the close of the year. Now, what has happened? We admit that the force recalled according to circumstances, and we expressed a hope that not less than ten thousand men in regiment of Zouares has been decined by the see of Gaiaco. But two days after the capture of that place, Marshall Bazaine wrote to the Minuster of War to say that the regiment was on the point of embarking in order that the promise of the government might be fulfilled. Honorable members will see that the good faith of engagements has been scrapiously received by an excelled and the season of the faith of engagements have been scraping in the horizon. We ought to will be supposed

Mexico? They have already possessed it, and lost no time in abandoning it. The sole idea of the North is to reconstruct the Union, and the annoration of Mexico would be in direct contradiction to it, for the force of the South would be greatly augmented thereby. The real interest of the States is to open commercial relations with Mexico on the most amicable footing. I need not say much of the buccancers from Matamoros—that country is five hundred leagues distant. On the whole I can see no valid reason why peace between France and the United States should be disturbed. These two countries will remain united in remembering their past greatness and their present friendship. With regard to the roturn of our troops, a month or two sconer or later is of little consequence. They will not return at the moment fixed by you in the amendment, fixed also by Juarez, who, eucouraged by the reports you have sent him, supposes that the opposition represents France. (Applause and interruption.)

M. J. Favass—That is an insult to the opposition.

M. R. Proans—You are violent; therefore, you are in the wrong.

M. R. Picambolic and the wrong state of being violent; the violence is on your side, and you have neither legitimate grievances nor serious hopes. (Great applause) Were your compsisints just, public opinion would be with you, which it is not. (Assent and interruption.)

M. J. Pavas.—We have had one hundred and eighty thousand suffrages in Paris. Try and get your candidates elected.

votes.

M. E. Prilstan—If public opinion is with you, give us back the liberty of the press. (Noise.)

The Prisspent—You prevent that by your provoca-

tions.

M. E. Picard.—We demand of the government—
The Pressueur.—I beg honorable members to remain silent. M. Rouher is in possession of the House.

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M. Rouher is in possession of the House.

In my expressions, my responsibility will be covered by the attitude of the opposition. I conclude, then, by repeating that our expedition is one of grand import to the interest of civilization, and that our troops will not be recalled till the object be attained and difficulties were mounted. (Prolonged applause.)

(Prolonged applause.)
The amendment was then put to the vote, and rejected by 225 voices to 18, and the paragraph was adopted.

Curtailment of the Provost Marshal's Expenses.
In compliance with the orders for the reduction of gov

ernment expenses, Provost Marshal Fry has com-menced a system of retrenchment in this district of his six provest marshals will be occupied namely, those in the Fourth and Sixth districts, where the six officials will hold their headquarters until further orders. Surgeon Baxter has also issued the following significant circula

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARNAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1895.
BOARD OF ENROLMENT — DISTRICT, STATE O PROVOST MARNAL GENTRAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., APRI 25, 1898. STREEON BOARD OF ENROLMENT —— DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW YORK:—

DOCTOR—I am directed by the Provost Marshal General to inform you that the emergency requiring your services as Surgeon of Board of Enrolment having, to a great degree, ceased to exist, by reason of the stoppage of the draft and recruiting for the army, it is extremely probable that you may soon be honorably discharged from further official connection with this bureau.

You will, therefore, carefully and accurately prepare your "monthly medical reports of recruits and substitutes," "drafted and enrolled men" and your "final report of the draft" (from 28), to include the 30th day of April, 1895, and forward them punctually on the last day of the present month to this office.

In case you have not already forwarded the required "Monthly Medical Reports" for the months of September, October, November and December, 1896, and January, February and March, 1805, on final reports of the second and third drafts, you will at once prepare such reports as fully as your records will allow, and forward them without delay. I am, doctor, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Surgeon U. S. Vols., and Brevet Lieut. Col.

Surgeon U. S. Vols., and Brevet Lieut. Col.

The Navy.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT'S YACRT, THE EADY STIRLING.

The gunboat Lady Stirling, a captured blockade runner, which has been fitting up at the Navy Yard for some time for the President's use in visiting the armies operating in Virginia and North Carolina, went down the bay on Thursday to adjust her compasses, and doubtless immediately proceeded to Washington. She is fitted up in an elegant and most comfortable manner, and will prove a most luxurious yacht for Presiden Johnson in his trips up and down the Potomac and James rivers, as she possesses great speed, is very roomy, and is a safe seabout. Acting Velunteer Lieute-nant Commander Pierre Giraud is in command.

nant Commander Pierre Giraud is in command.

SALE OF GUNBOATS.

As the war is about closed, and all the principal seaports are in our possession, and the necessity of a large fleet being maintained on our coast aiready passed, the government proposes to self from time to time those vessels which have been purchased and converted into gunboats.

Several are now at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and it is understeed that the department will, at an early day self the gunboats Kensington and Vicksburg—both very good vessels for merchant service, after undergoing some repairs. A large number of these purchased vessels can soon be spared, as the regular built gunboats are sufficiently numerous to care for our interests during the last days of the rebellion. Some of them are valuable and others are nearly worthless. But whatever their condition, the government will soon offer them for sale, and our merchants who desire to purchase will be able to get them at a comparatively cheap rake.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR SARATOGA.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR SARATOGA.

This old sloop-of-war, which arrived a short time since from the South Atlantic squadron, under command of Lieutenant Welch, will go out of commission to-day. She will be overhauled after a time, and will probably be changed into a storeship for a foreign station

Williamsburg City News. RUFFIANLY OUTRAGE.-Mr. Alexander McDonald, r.

siding in South Fifth street, near Second, reports that he was attacked by two or three ruffians near his rest

District, No. 26 Grand street, will be closed on Monday next, the Board of Enrolment having received orders to tran-act what further business they have on hand at the office of the Third district, No. 259 Washington street, Brooklyn. It is also stated that the business of the First district office will also be transacted at the same place.

MERTING OF FENIARS.—Several persons assembled at

Temperance Hall, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, last evening to hear a lecture by James McDermot on the "Posts and Poetry of Ireland." The lecturer was engaged by the Emmet Circle of Feniane, and his effort was listened to with marked attention. THE PLAY OF CINDERELLA, that was given on Thursday in

aid of the Orphan Soldiers' Home, and which excited the greatest enthusiasm, will be given, only once more, on next Monday at three o'clock. It is a gift of the children to the children, and should be largely attended by the children of the city.

Died.

Houseron.—On Friday, April 28, James Lincoln, son of Elijah and Elizabeth S. Houghton, in the 20th year of h.s. ago.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 175 East Fifteenth street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

Par other Deaths see Eighth Page.

The Gem of the Totlet. The world says, is SOZODONT. It renders the teeth panriy white, gives to the breath a Iragrant color, estinguishing the ill humors the says, and of teeth. Sozdout is so convenient, and produce a sensation at once as delightful, that makes it a pleasure to use it. Soid by all druggists.

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